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# NEW POLISH BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCED; METHOD OF GLUING AND IMPREGNATING WOOD DEVELOPED

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

## "Gleboplast," New Building Material

The warehouse of the J. Krasicki Enterprises (Zaklady im. J. Krasickiego) in Wlochy is the first building to be built from "gleboplast," a new building material. This experiment, the first of its kind in Poland in substituting this construction material for bricks, was conducted by Engineer J. Zebrowski and Architect F. Wolski, with the technical advice of Dr Czeslaw Klos, professor at the Warsaw Polytechnic.

Gleboplast is made from earth mixed with cement (about 8 percent), lime, or tar emulsion. The mixture is then placed in special wooden forms and tamped down. Immediately afterward, the wooden forms may be removed and used for other parts of the building.(1)

## New Building Material From Loess Clay

After many months of research and numerous experiments, engineers A. Paprocki, A. Rusiecki, and J. Borowski have developed a new building material. The basic raw material is loess clay, which is plentiful in southern Poland. Loess clay is combined with lime and formed into blocks or slabs, after first being hardened in autoclaves. The new building material is lightweight and has great strength, more or less equaling the strength of bricks (150 kilograms per square centimeter). It also has the property of retaining heat. In contrast to other silicate castings, the new building material does not crack and is resistant to frost.

The cost of producing this new building material is about one fourth that of "siporex" or other porous concrete. The Institute for Residential Construction (Instytut Budownictwa Mieszkaniowego) has tested the new material from the technical and cost viewpoint. The Central Administration of Prefabrication Enterprises (Centralny Zarzad Zakladow Prefabrykacji) in Warsaw has already received the first order for the new construction slabs from the Committee for City Planning and Architecture. It is anticipated that production will begin early in 1954.(2)

## New Method of Hot Gluing Wood

A new method for hot gluing and, at the same time, impregnating large wooden construction elements has been developed by Prof Dr Tadeusz Perkitny. With this method, called "Imperkol," long, thick beams can be glued and impregnated within 3 hours, whereas formerly it took several days just to glue one element. Professor Perkitny's method will soon find application in industry. Great interest has been shown in this discovery by the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR.(3)

## SOURCES

1. Zycie Warszawy, Warsaw, 25 Nov 53
2. Trybuna Ludu, Warsaw, 26 Dec 53
3. Glos Wielkopolski, Poznan, 3-4 Jan 54

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